

TO VISIT KING EDWARD

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO BE THE ENGLISH RULER'S GUEST.

His German Majesty to Meet Eight of the British Cabinet Officers, Including Chamberlain.

INCIDENT OF 1900 RECALLED

VON BUELOW'S REPUDIATION OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Much Comment on Sir Horace Rumbold's Reminiscences—London

"Taber" Controversy.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Emperor William will meet no fewer than eight English Cabinet ministers at King Edward's house party at Sandringham, and among them will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. When Count Wolf-Metternich, the German ambassador in London, was here in August he told the British ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, that the state of English opinion toward Germany troubled him, and he expressed regret at the fact that the British Foreign Office apparently felt toward the German government as coldly as did the British public. The count added that the British Foreign Office absolutely would not lift a finger to co-operate with German diplomacy. In any part of the world anything Germany suggested was treated with indifference and German policy was looked upon without confidence. Ambassador Lascelles replied that if such was the count's experience he, too, regretted it. But what could the British minister think when one of them was treated as Mr. Chamberlain had been treated?

Emperor William, during his visit to England two years ago, talked over with Mr. Chamberlain the desirability of a frank understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Germany regarding common action abroad where their interests were in common, or where a single power alone was interested. Mr. Chamberlain approved the idea, and his Anglo-German-American speech followed. Chancellor von Buelow repudiated the whole thing and made Mr. Chamberlain in some degree ridiculous. The conversation of which the foregoing is the substance was repeated by Count Wolf-Metternich to one or two of his diplomatic associates and obtained a limited circulation. His descriptions of Emperor William and German policy are supposed to have contributed toward the arrangement of his Majesty's present visit to England.

RUMBOLD'S REMINISCENCES.

Former British Ambassador Sharply Criticized by Austrians.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—No recent publication has stirred up more comment, adverse and otherwise, than the Austrian reminiscences of Sir Horace Rumbold, the former British ambassador at Vienna, published in the National Review. The continental press, outside of Austria, is unanimous in censuring the outspoken writer. The National Zeitung, of Berlin, protesting against Sir Horace's characterization of Germany as "England's potentially dangerous and unrelenting foe," asks whether Great Britain has many such curious diplomats who take advantage of their retirement from official life to place at the disposal of their countrymen experiences gained during active service.

The Daily Chronicle, in the same connection, writes: "Should diplomats ever be unuzzled? and concludes: 'While Sir Horace has been very indiscreet, it must be admitted that he has written the best part of discretion to look facts fairly in the face. This country desires to live in peace, and we cannot approve any attempt to establish international vendettas. But it is a prudent policy to recognize the potential foe. The very process of recognition sometimes averts their potentiality.'

Incidentally, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle contributes a story for which he vouches, to the effect that during the South African war Emperor Francis Joseph and Lord Roberts an Austrian field gun of a new pattern, which was used effectively against the Boers during the advance on Pretoria.

TUBE RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.

The Speyers and Morgans Carry It Into the Newspapers.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Not the least remarkable feature of the tube railway controversy is the appearance of such firms as the Morgans and Speyer Brothers as contributors to the correspondence columns of the London newspapers. The Speyers followed up the acrimonious tube debate in the House of Commons Tuesday night by publishing an open letter in the London papers disclaiming all responsibility for the defeat of the Morgan bill and explaining that they had bought the United Tramway shares in the course of usual business long before the rupture between the Morgans and the United Tramway management. This morning the Morgans replied through the Times, characterizing Speyer Brothers' explanation as "entirely incorrect," recounting the history of the Yerkes coup and declaring that the Morgans had been grossly kept in ignorance of the sale of the United Tramway stock till the very moment the London United bill was introduced. The Morgans then explained that they had been kept in ignorance of the sale of the United Tramway stock till the very moment the London United bill was introduced.

BERNHARDT CRITICISED.

Germans Did Not Like Her Hamlet—A Baron's Fate Recalled.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Sarah Bernhardt finishes her Berlin engagement Sunday evening. Though the tickets sold at high premiums and she had abundant applause her engagement had not been the success expected. The critics were rather hostile, especially in the case of Hamlet. The negotiations for the actress's appearance at Dresden and Leipzig have been dropped, owing to a disagreement about the terms. After playing at Hamburg, Mme. Bernhardt will return here for a performance for the benefit of the German and French consumption cure establishments. The proceeds will be equally divided between them.

Mme. Bernhardt's playing in Germany has recalled the role of Baron Von Magnus through a dinner given in honor of the actress at Copenhagen. The baron, who was German minister to Denmark, and most of the other members of the diplomatic corps, were present, and various remarks were made, and the baron died in an asylum for the insane.

Prelude to a Duel.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Marquis de Dion today charged two friends, M. Bruneau and M. Syveton, to make a demand on M. Gerault Richard, of the French Republic, for reparation for offensive conduct or a retraction of certain statements made. This appears to be the prelude for a duel between the two men, who are both members of the Chamber of Deputies. The

trouble grew out of an angry discussion recently in a corridor of the Chamber. The Marquis de Dion slapped M. Gerault Richard's face and the latter kicked the marquis's shins. The affair was at first treated as a ridiculous incident, but it has now become serious.

Alexandra Will Be Godmother.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Queen Alexandra's consent to act as godmother to the son of the duke of Manchester, born at Tandragee castle, County Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 2, was conveyed in the following message to the duke: "Delighted to be godmother to your little son. The duke of Manchester married Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati."

The Kaiser's Hunting Record.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Royal Gamekeepers' Bureau has kept a record of Emperor William's hunting. During thirty years he has killed 47,443 pieces of game, including 3,889 deer, elk or chamois, 2,823 wild boars, 19,808 hares or rabbits and 18,991 pheasants.

Cable Notes.

The University of Halle yesterday celebrated its quadricentenary.

The United States transport McClellan from Manila for New York, arrived at Suva yesterday.

Margaret Kendal, daughter of William Hunter Kendal, the actor and manager, died at London last Friday.

General De Wet started from London yesterday for South Africa. He was heartily cheered by those who had gathered to see him off.

The United States European squadron will leave Ville Franche this week, on its way to the scene of the winter maneuvers in the West. The cruiser Chicago will sail Nov. 2 and call at Gibraltar.

Dr. Von Muehlberg, under secretary of the German Foreign Office, has informed the British ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, that Germany has decided on Thursday that Germany should be adequately represented at the St. Louis exposition and that a commission would be appointed soon.

Emperor William yesterday received James Stokes, of New York, in audience at the Potsdam palace. Mr. Stokes, who is well known in connection with the Young Men's Christian association in European countries, thanked his Majesty for the program which the latter sent to the International Young Men's Christian Conference at Boston in 1901 and explained the methods and aspirations of the association. The emperor talked earnestly about the movement and said he intended to promote it in Germany. His Majesty also referred to his respect for President Roosevelt and alluded to Mayor Low's difficult task in New York.

GRAIN EXPORTERS FAIL

STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF THE F. J. ODEDAHL COMPANY.

Details Too "Painful" for Explanation—Alleged Forgeries Amounting to Over \$150,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—President F. J. Odedahl, of the F. J. Odedahl Company, Limited, one of the largest grain exporting firms in the United States, has issued the following circular to the grain trade: "We regret very much to have to advise you that our firm is forced into liquidation and will not be able to pay its liabilities. You will spare us the necessity of making further explanations, as they are painful. Our business has been very profitable and large, but the profits have been diverted into other channels, not through any fault of the writer."

To-day's circular follows a widely-circulated report of alleged forgeries on the part of a prominent officer of the firm, amounting to between \$150,000 and \$175,000, and at the present time the following banks are known to hold the company's paper in approximately these amounts: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, \$70,000; Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, \$50,000; Louisiana National Bank, \$15,000; Commercial National Bank, \$4,000. The Odedahl commission house has done an enormous grain business, and for years has been in the habit of borrowing large sums from ten days to a month on unendorsed notes secured by bills of lading, warehouse receipts and blanket insurance policies. It is alleged that advantage has been taken of the high credit of the firm to borrow immense sums from banks on forged bills of lading and warehouse receipts, and that this has been the cause of the failure. F. J. Odedahl, president of the company, was formerly president of the New Orleans Board of Trade and one of the best known business men in the South. The company bought extensively in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities. It has been issued for the arrest of the official alleged to be responsible for the failure of the firm, and he is reported to have left the city.

BAR SILVER LOW IN PRICE

TOUCHED 23 3-16 PENCE AN OUNCE ON THE LONDON MARKET.

Lowest Point in the History of the Metal—Chinese Indemnity Payments the Main Cause.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Bar silver in London has sold at 23 3-16 pence, the lowest price in the history of the metal. For several days past, says the Journal of Commerce, the quotation has been hanging around 25 1-2 pence. The quotation of 25 1-2 pence was established on May 3 of this year, but from that point there was a moderate recovery, the quotation touching 24 3-16 pence on July 10. The quotation then remained at fractions above 24 until Sept. 6, when it fell to 23 3-16, since when it has been gradually sagging.

The principal explanation for the current low price for the metal is apparently to be found in the causes which have been steadily eating into the quotation for several years. Chief among these is the payment of the heavy Chinese indemnity incurred by China in the recent Chinese Boxer disturbances. This indemnity is collected in silver and deposited with the large banks which act as the fiscal agents in China for the various governments to which the indemnity is to be paid. These banks have little opportunity to ship, but instead remit the funds to the foreign banks selling their silver in China. If commercial conditions in China were better it would seem that this accumulation of silver could be again distributed throughout the country. The demand on the continent for silver has been steadily increasing perceptibly. Local members of the silver trade ascribe the decline in the metal to this shrinkage in demand and not to an increase in production. Indeed, it is claimed that the world's production of silver this year has considerably increased. Exports of the metal from New York, which handles a large part of the export business, have shown a heavy decrease, amounting to over \$10,000,000. Imports at the same time have decreased from about \$3,240,000 up to this date last year to \$270,000 from Jan. 1 to Oct. 25 of this year.

Beech Nuts.

Out in the haze of the autumn weather, the beech nuts are being gathered and sold. The sweet brown nuts that the children gather. While the woodland voices echo and call.

The squirrels' chatter, the late bee humming, the rustle of leaves in the wind, the hollow whirr of the partridge drumming. The cawing of crows in the woods.

The cool brook leaps through the leafy hollow to the silent pool where the lilies grow. And the airy bubbles leap and follow. And mirror the clouds in the sky.

The sunbeams fall and the winds are blowing. Through the silent gold of the woodlands near. And kippys autumn, in beauty glowing. Is treating the woods of the royal year.

The brown hawk sails with the king-birds after. For recreation for the winter gold. The beech nuts fall, and the children's laughter is mellow and sweet as in days of old.

—Youths' Companion.

TREASURY STATEMENTS

PUBLIC DEBT DECREASED \$14,739,682 BY PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Excess of Receipts Over Expenditures—Circulation and Coinage—Clerks Who Will Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business Oct. 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$968,507,721. The debt proper was decreased through the purchase of bonds by \$14,739,682, and the cash on hand also shows a decrease for the month of \$14,831,515. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt \$915,470,330
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity 1,256,830
Debt bearing no interest 388,202,561
Total \$1,314,929,599

This amount, however, does not include \$280,318,000 of certificates and interest outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve \$150,000,000
Trust funds \$60,316,569
General fund 145,494,171
In national bank depositories 146,885,012
Total \$456,695,752

Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$946,273,875, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$356,421,877.

The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of October the total receipts were \$281,392, and the great expenditures \$46,904,960, leaving a surplus for the month of \$4,487,000. The surplus for the corresponding month last year was \$3,000,000. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, \$28,741,790, increase, \$3,200,000; internal revenue, \$20,476,214, increase, \$2,000,000; miscellaneous, \$1,172,648, increase, \$1,200,000. For the first month of the present fiscal year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$13,500,000. One year ago the receipts for the corresponding months exceeded the expenditures by \$2,000,000.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the controller of the currency shows that at the close of business Oct. 31, 1902, the total circulation of national banks was \$380,476,334, an increase for the year of \$30,484,580, and an increase for the month of \$13,482,726. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$235,783,189, an increase for the year of \$12,584,586, and an increase for the month of \$1,940,945. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$14,693,145, an increase for the year of \$1,907,070, and an increase for the month of \$1,542,691. The amount of United States registered bonds and currency in circulation was \$338,452,670, and to secure public deposits \$14,216,300.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the director of the mint shows that for the month of October, 1902, the total coinage was \$4,493,550, as follows: Gold, \$1,890,000; silver, \$2,597,000; minor coins, \$25,550.

Col. Huston Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The record of the case of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Huston, Nineteenth Infantry, has been received at the War Department and filed for future reference. The officer was tried by court martial as a result of a riot at the gates of the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 15 last. It was alleged that Colonel Huston did nothing to stop the riot and that the orders issued to Lieutenant Foster, officer of the day, were not proper under the circumstances. The court returned a verdict of guilty and sentenced the officer "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authorities."

It was stated that "the court was thus lenient on the ground that the riot was held by the accused that he was acting within the provisions of the law." The reprimand was administered by Major General Hughes, commanding the Department of California.

Clerks Who Will Vote.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A table has been kept by the officials of the Postoffice Department of those clerks who have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of going home to vote. The total number of them thus given leave is 12. They are apportioned to the several States as follows: Pennsylvania, 28; New York, 19; Connecticut, 12; Indiana, 9; Michigan, 6; New Jersey, 5; Iowa, 3; Maryland, 3; West Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 2; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Ohio, 1; Missouri, 1; Mississippi, 1.

To Succeed Martineelli This Month.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Official notification has been received here that Mgr. Falconio, at present apostolic delegate to Canada, has received the pontifical brief appointing him an apostolic delegate to the United States. Mgr. Falconio, who left this port to return to Rome, May 10. Mgr. Falconio will arrive about Nov. 20.

CHILDREN FROM CUBA.

The "Purple Mother" Would Teach Them the Buddhist Religion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Eleven children, whose average age is ten years, arrived to-day from Santiago, Cuba, on the steamer Oshishan, en route to Point Loma, Cal., to join the Universal Brotherhood. The immigration officials of this port have been asked to hold these children as possible objectionable aliens for special inquiry. The children are in charge of Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt, who intended to accompany them to Point Loma, where Mrs. Katherine A. Tinsley, high priestess of the Universal Brotherhood, said known as the "Purple Mother," is said to have established a temple for teaching children the Buddhist religion. The little immigrants were all thinly clad and felt the cold northern air keenly when they arrived. Their case has come under the special attention of the Society for the Prevention of Child Labor. Children, which will ascertain for what purpose the children were brought to the United States.

CASE OF MISS HOGE.

Young Woman Who Is Said to Prefer Christian Science Healing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Holmes Hoge, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, made the following statement to-day regarding the case of his daughter, which has attracted considerable attention:

"Miss Hoge left Chicago for Washington on Friday, Oct. 17, arriving here the following day. On Saturday, the 22d, she was wired to her parents that she was suffering from an attack and asked help, which was at once given. On Friday, the next day, I received two wires from my daughter and one from a friend of hers. The last one expressed anxiety and asked for instructions. Mrs. Hoge was at my office when this last message was received. My daughter has never united with the Christian Science Church, but is and has been in thorough sympathy with the teachings. Hence, after consultation with Mrs. Hoge, the following message was sent in reply by wire to this friend of my daughter: 'If Louise prefers medicine, have it. If not, call Dr. Hoge. He will send a Sherman in Washington at once. Mother leaves on Pennsylvania limited.'

"To reply call the following: 'Louise prefers science. Mrs. Linscott is treating. Condition is same. Glad Mrs. Hoge comes.' Thus it will be seen that the case of the even advice was given to our daughter, but

RESCUED BY A TRANSPORT.

Forty-Five Japanese Taken from a Burning Steamer.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Forty-five Japanese, powerless to escape from a burning steamer, were rescued by the transport Crook on her outward voyage from this port. News of the rescue reached here on the transport Sheridan. The Crook left here on Sept. 18, bound for Manila. On Oct. 10, when off Van Dieman straits, a steamer flying distress signals was sighted. The vessel proved to be the Japanese collier Yoshimi Maru, and was on fire. The Crook altered her course and headed for the burning vessel. When she arrived within hailing distance the flames were beyond the control of the crew and were coming from the hatchways. The Japanese were hanging over the sides of the vessel, being unable to stand the heat on deck. All were rescued by the crew of the Crook and were taken to Nagasaki. The Japanese stated that at the first sight of fire the Chinese members of the crew launched the boats and left the Japanese to fight the fire

FEAR RAID ON BALLOTS.

Unusual Precautionary Measures Taken by Delaware Authorities.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 1.—Unusual precautions are being taken to protect the ballots which are to be used in Delaware next Tuesday. When the official ballots were delivered by the printer to the county authorities in Sussex last night armed guards were stationed over them and were sworn to preserve the ballots from theft, damage or tampering. In Kent county the ballot boxes are piled in a fire-proof room, which is practically impenetrable. In this manner the ballots will be protected until Monday, when the work of distribution to the various election boards will begin. Two ballots for each registered voter will be delivered to each inspector, while two reserve ballots for each elector will be kept by the clerk of the peace by each county. Each district's ballots are in sealed paste-board boxes, fitted within the wooden ballot boxes, and must be only opened in the presence of the entire election board on Tuesday morning.

Happy Theodora Van Wyck Married.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Announcement has been made of the marriage, in this city, of Happy Theodora, daughter of the late United States Senator C. H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, and Fernando Wall Remmer, a real estate dealer, of Brooklyn. The ceremony was private.

Mine Caving In.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 1.—A cave-in at Helm's Harrow mine is the most serious in the history of Butte mines. Ten men had narrow escapes. Masses of rock still continue to fall. The weight of the ground proved too great for the timbers.

THE AGNES DAILY BULLETIN.

A REMARKABLE SALE OF NOVELTY COATS

Usually the first price cuts are postponed until close to Christmas. By that time a novelty has ceased to be a novelty. This year we have accepted a bolder plan—any novelty garment not sold within forty-five days will be reduced to such a price that the charms of beauty and newness shall be but secondary to those of low cost. Your first opportunity to profit by this innovation comes now. Read the reductions.

A 27-inch Coat, of fine kersey; light tan, finished in fancy stitched bands of self trimming; faced down front with white lace and a broad black velvet band, was \$75.00, repriced.....\$50

A 27-inch loose Coat, of black vicuna made with cape effect; collar and front faced in silk applique, \$67.50 was the price, now.....\$60

A 32-inch loose Coat, of fine velour; made with Monte Carlo cape and trimmed at collar, down front and cuffs in fine white lace over green velvet, reduced from \$92.50 to.....\$75

A Velour Coat, ¾ length, fitted back, flare collar, revers and cuffs of fine black lynx; lined throughout in white satin, a \$75.00 coat.....\$50

A ¾-length Coat, fitted back, made with broad box plaits and trimmed in silk applique, was \$100.00, now \$85

A loose Coat of fine peau de soie; collar and front faced with white lace, edged in light green velvet; tucked sleeves, was \$62.50, now.....\$55

A handsome Velour Coat, ¾ length; made Chesterfield style; deep rolling collar of chinchilla reaching down to the waist, was \$150.00, now \$97.50

A fine Coat of velour; full length, half-fitted back, deep rolling collar and cuffs of choice chinchilla; lined throughout with white Louisiana silk, was \$195.00, repriced.....\$125

A 32-inch Coat of velour, loose back, flare collar; front and cuffs trimmed in fine lace and bands of black velvet; lined throughout with white silk; an \$87.50 coat.....\$65

A ¾ length Coat, of best black kersey; loose back; trimmed around the neck, down front and at cuffs in a band of Hungarian braid; white taffeta lined, was \$95.00, now.....\$75

Plaid at - - 49c

If the colors were blue and red instead of brown, green, heliotrope and gray, such a radical reduction in price would not have been thought of, for plaids are stylish—unusually so. If you like quiet colors, be on hand in the morning.

These plaids are in burials and snowflaked chevrons, pure wool worsted and 54 inches wide, priced, while they last, a yard.....49c

What Good Gloves

Cost As little here as anywhere in the United States. Newspapers are available from a dozen neighboring cities; prove the assertion. We do not sell gloves that we are not able to recommend.

Reynier's choicest suede and glaze kids; Dent's mannish street gloves and Fownes' La Tosca, \$2.00 a pair.

Perrin's and Fanchon suedes and Dent's and Foster's standard glaze kids, \$1.50 a pair.

Reynier's Lelia in all the new colorings, one of the most satisfactory fitting gloves ever made, \$1.25 a pair.

A New Girdle

Makers of Her Majesty's Corset recently brought out a girdle that is finding great favor with women of slight figure.

This "half-corset" is made of soft batiste, pink, light blue or white, is strictly straight front and well boned with lightweight steels, price.....\$1.50

We are also agents for the La Grecque "College Girl" Girdles \$1.00 to \$3.00, according to material. Nothing is better as a young woman's first stay.

Mrs. Haffner's Baking Lessons

Monday—Pastry. Tuesday—Angel Nut Cake and Gold Nut Cake. Thursday—Chocolate Loaf and Fairy Loaf Cake. Friday—White Loaf and Marshmallow. Saturday—Pastry.

L. C. AYRES & CO.

INDIANA'S GREATEST DISTRIBUTORS OF DRY GOODS

At the Modern WALL PAPER SHOP OF W. H. ROLL'S SONS

Are found new and out-of-the-ordinary Wall Papers and other Decorative Novelties.

Did you ever see their line of Bric-a-Brac, suitable for Gifts for Weddings or otherwise, at Two Hundred Three East Washington St.?

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Handsome MIRRORS

ONE-HALF to TWO-THIRDS Real Value

The greatest collection of medium-size Mirrors and the lowest prices we've been enabled to offer within two years. It may be another two years before such an opportunity comes your way again. Most of the Mirrors are in fancy oval frames, although oblongs, circles and novelty shapes are among them. Most of the frames are in gilt with gold burnishings.

Besides the above the north gallery wall will be hung with others, some smaller, some larger, but all equally attractive in beauty of frame and smallness of price.

Small RUGS, Smaller PRICES

The past week has been a record-breaking one in the selling of carpet-size Rugs. The same low prices for these large Rugs will continue, but with this week lower prices will also prevail among the smaller sizes.

Reversible Smyrna Rugs, 18 by 36 inches, \$1.50 kind.....\$1.10

Reversible Smyrna Rugs, 36 by 72 inches, \$3.75 kind.....\$1.87

Reversible Mottled Rugs, 30 by 33 inches, \$2.25 kind.....\$1.25

Reversible Mottled Rugs,